

PUBLISHED DAILY & TRI-WEEKLY BY EDGAR SNOWDEN.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET

FOR PRESIDENT, WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK, OF PENN FOR VICE PRESIDENT. WILLIAM H. ENGLISH, OF INDIANA ELECTORS AT LARGE,

John Kchols, of Augusta. P. W. McKinney, of Prince Edward. DISTRICT ELECTORS.

First District, Thomas Croxton, of Essex. Second District, L. R. Watts, of Portsmouth Third District, Hill Carter, of Hanover. Fourth District, S. F. Coleman, of Cumberl'd Fifth District, James S. Redd, of Henry. Eigth District, Samuel Griffin, of Bedford. Seventh District, F. M. McMullan, of Greene Righth District, J. Y. Menifee, of Rappa'nk. Ninth District, R. R. Henry, of Tazewell.

FOR CONGRESS, JOHN S. BARBOUR, OF ALEXANDRIA

SATURDAY EVENING, SEPT. 18.

The letters of General Williams' and the proecedings of meetings in which he participated, published to day, speak for themselves. The isconsistencies of his course and his ready repudistion of his own convictions don't furnish a very safe guarantee of his political constancy to those who may now put their trust in him.

la a review of Mr. Barbour's letter from republican standpoint, the Valley Virginian

"It is to be regretted that more of our public men have not presented their claims from a mailar standpoint and from like considerations. Birbour recognizes the results of the war, the changed political and material relations of the Bouth, and the duty of adapting our politics and policies to those relations."

Now that the Mahonites have clearly demonstrated to every unprejudiced man that they do | ginia are all the same. not want any compromise by which the vote of endanger the success of the national democratic but it is thought one may be at the mixt meet ticket, we trust that the uncertainty that has heretofore existed in the minds of many good spoken of for the place. As there seems to be democrate respecting the particular hallot they some misunderstanding here and in the North shall east nex November has been entirely cemoved, and that there may be no longer anydoubt desires the election of Hate; ok is going to vote. document. The mere fact that the Mahonites, after rejectof every registered nears man in the State. whether qualified to vote or not, afforded conclasive proof that they neither wanted nor would accept any compromise; for no reasondemocrats would agree to leave a matter in which they are so deeply interested to the artitrament of their open and avowed enemies. of whem Sam Bolling, who attends Mahone convention, though expressing his intention of voting for Garfield, and "Dr." Norton, who also also participates in the conclaves of the Mabone party and then presides over republican conventions, and who, of course, had the democrats been so unwise as to accept this absurd proposition, would have voted for the Mahonites as the weaker party in order to damage the stronger, and who, just as certain as the election takes place, will vote the regular rapublican ticket. No. as stated by our Wash ington correspondent before the conference met, the Mahone men went there instructed from headquarters to vote against all fusion or compromise, and they obeyed instructions to the letter. Now let the democrats of Virginia show their friends throughout the entire country that having, after much wandering, discovered their right path, they intend to pursue it and will vote the regular national democratic ticket on the day of election.

to the republican convention of Massachusetts last Wednesday, said that "Mr. Hayes, in spite of a democratic Congress, had achieved much mutineers who, in the hour of danger, attempted to scattle her; if the democratic party comes wiped out; the principles of Lee and Jackson are to control and not those of Abraham Lincalr; the democratic party will prevent the exeoution of the internal revenue laws in the South day, but that wo that were not discharged and practically disfranchise the negroes by making State superior to national laws through the means of a Supreme Court, the judges of but B.rry was slogle. which will be increased for that especial purpise; that the debt of the United States will not be safe with the control of the government in the bands of men to subdue whom it was mad ; that federal officers are not sale in the South, and that it is only by repeated decisions of the Supreme Court that pegroes are allowed to serve on juries in some of the Southern States, and that finally should Hancock be elected Southern clain and pensions for rebel soldiers will be paid." Now, in view of the fact that all this was the deliberate expression of the highest law officer of the Government, and was addressed to a convention composed. is the estimation of its members, of the most istelligent men of the most intelligent State in the Union, this speech was the most remarkable one on record, for there isn't an ordinary news paper reader in the country who does not know that the duties of the President consist in executing the laws of Congress and in appointing officers, and that the first of these Mr. Haves refused to perform by vetoing the most im portent and hear ficial acts, and that the last be prostituted to the base purpose of rewarding, with the people's money, the scanadrels by

Attorney General Devens, in his speech

the White House. Nor have any of the other mentioned statements better foundation. The mutineer to whom he alludes is the man who did more to cripple the South at the Wilderness and at Gettysburg than any other federal officer; the war legislation is incorporated into the Constitution and can not be wiped out unless three fourths of the States agree to it by separate State action; the priceiple for which Lee and Jackson fought-the right of secession-was destroyed at Appomattox, and there is no man in all the country who upholds it now; the South being part of the Union and dependent upon it for its prosperity is as much interested in the execution of the internal revenue laws as the North can possibly be, and being inhabited by people of common sense it obeys the laws regarding negro voters and all other laws, knowing that such obedience redounds to its own interest; the public debt is also secured by the Constitution and will be safe until the Northern States repudiate it; that tederal officers are safe in the South is proved by the attestations of thousands of Northern re. publicans throughout all portions of this section, and more patently by the hundreds of applicants for every vacancy that coours among them; that negroes not only serve on juries in all the States of the South, but also as legislators, making the laws, and as magistrates executing them is known by every body who knows anything of the South; that the payment of Southern claims and "rebel pensions" is prohibited by the same Constitution that renders inviolate the validity of the public debt, and that can not be changed unless by the consent of three-fourths of all the States, is just as well known, and finally that the South is as peaceful, loyal and law abiding in all its parts as the North was vouched for by so loyal a man and so good a republican as General Grant less than four months ago. How then Mr. Davens could have delivered his speech, and how it could have been not only patiently received, but even applauded, as it was, must ever remain unsolved puzzles to people not so intelligent as the republicans of Massachusatts

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the Alexa. Guzette. WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 13, 1880.

Mr. Jorgensen has gone to New York for the purpose, it is rumored, of inducing the national republican committee to agree for the republicans of his State to support the Mahome ticket as the surest and most effective way of breaking up the democratic party there. He says the republicans and Mahonites in Vir-

The meeting of the Virginia campaign club all the democrats in the State can be united last night was so numerously attended that it upon flancock, but really do want to risk Vir- is supposed the headquarters will have to be ginia's presidential obsteral vote and theraby enlarged. No president has yet been elected ing and that he will be either Mr. 2. C. Meale or Mr. H. O. Claughton, both of whom are about the political condition of ansirs in Virginia it is proposed to invite some prominent democrat of the State to address the club on resorted to, to supplement the revenue; new about the ticket every man in the State who that subject and to make his speech a campaign

Gentlemen from Virginia who have just returned from Richmood where they saw and con is no way to pay full interest, to defray the as to fines is but a re-enactment of a law older the results of the government and fulfill the reing the fair offer made to them, proposed to versed with people from all sections of the expenses of the government and fulfill the recate say that with the exception of the black district and the ninth all the congressional dis tric's will elect the regular democratio candi dates, that Garrison, Goode, Cabell, Tucker Allen, Barbour and Wise, are safe, the two last by large mejorities, and that though the chance is able man could suppose for an instant that the against Trigg in the Minth digtrict, his defeat is by no means certain. His opponents are Falkerson, Mahonite, and Newberry, independent readjuster. Ot course, Jorgensen, republican candidate in the black district, will be elected, but that he is not certain is proved by the fact of the rumor that he has agreed to support the Mahone ticket provided the Ma honites will vote for him, that is if this rumor be true.

A letter received here this morning from a well known, well informed, and, being from the North, an impartial man so far as Southern affairs are concerned, now living in Richmood, which state that in the opinion of the writer. Gen Mahone doesn't care whether Garfield or Hanc.ck carries Virginia, so that his party secures entire and complete control of the State. This goes to prove what Mr. Popham, editor of the Southern Intelligencer, told me last winter, that Gen. Manone was for himself first and his friends next, and that circumstances would determine his apparent action. He has secured his senstorship, is now ongaged in securing places for his friends, and time alone will tell what he'll be after next. In this connection I may as well mention a rumor current here to the effect that the leaders of the Mahonites are "on the make," and that as there are only a lew of them and the stake they are after, the price of the electoral vote of the State is large, the portion each expects to receive will make him camfortable for lite.

A terrible and fatal accident occurred at the Arsanal here to day, by which two soldiers— Michael Joyce and J. C. Barry—were killed, the former instantly and the later within a short time. Persons traveling on the Washington for the honor and prosperity of the country; it and Alexandria ferry boats yesterday observed was proposed to put the ship in the hands of the a equad of artillerymen practicing at their guns and shooting at a mark in the river. Among the pieces they were using was a Gatling gun. This moroing, while this gun was being dragged into power the legislation of the war will be back to the gun house, a single discharge was heard, and the two men named above, who were in front of it, fell-one dead and the other mortal v wounded. It appears that all the cartridges did not explode when it was fired yesterthen were exploded this morning by the jar occasioned in rolling the gun over the rough ground. Joyce leaves a wife and two children,

NEWS OF THE DAY.

General A. B. Underwood, Surveyor of the port of Boston, met with a distressing accident yesterday morning while on the way to take his place in procession. He was run into by a team driven by a drunken man, having his leg broken in two places.

At Atlants, Gs , yesterday, Julius L. Brown son of Senator Brown, and Dr. J. G. Westmore land were arrested and put under bonds to keep the peace. A difficulty was pending between the two from certain correspondence in newspapers.

A dispatch from Virginia City says: An accident at the Consolidated Imperial mine Thursday night resulted in the death of nine men and one other being dangerously hurt. As the three o'clock shift was coming off and a cage with ten men on it had started for the surface, the cable broke, precipitating them down the shaft some

WHY COLONEL MOSBY IS NOT IN FAVOR OF HANCOOK .- It is well known that Colonel Mosby is in favor of the election of General Garfield over General Hancook. One of the ressons why Colonel Mosby is opposed to Hancook is that he (Colonel M.) is a republican and General Hancock is a democrat, and the other is that General Hancock issued a proclamation during the war outlawing the Colonel and offering a reward for his head.

Mr. John S. Barbour and others addressed a

Williams vs. Williams.

General J. H. Williams, the readjuster cundidate for Congress in this district on the Mahope ticket, has made for himself a record on the debt question, very icconsistent with his present views on that subject. On the 12th of November, 1878, he addressed the following letter to the Culpeper Times :

WINCHESTER, Va., Nov. 12, 1878. To the editor of the Culpeper Times :

I have hurriedly reduced to writing views on the subject of the public debt of Virginia, and place them as requested at your disposal, hoping they may prove of some value. THE PRESENT SITUATION.

To day Virginia, with an empty treasury, is suffering all the ilis incident to the reputation of being a repudiating State. Her creditors, enemies and rivals industriously charge her, wherever interest or feeling prompts, with the repudiation of her just obligations; they declare her ability to pay full interest on hor debt, charge the failure to pay, to an unwillingness, and claim that our taxes are light and our means are ample.

Not a few of our own people give countenance to this elamor and these charges, and to day we stand before the world charged with one of the gravest of national crimes, viz : Repudia-

This charge we must meet and snewer; our plea, as the lawyers say, is in confession and avoidance. It is true we do not and have not paid our interest according to the letter of the contract. That we are repudiators, in other than in name, we most emphatically deny. There are many good and sufficient reasons and answers, still our defense is not heard, in fact is not made, before the world, and we are to day enduring all the fearful consequences [save the consciousness of guilt | that attach to so grave an accusation.

Oar people-uo people-can afford to make light of such a charge. National honor rises above personal honor, as the life of the nation outlasts that of the individual; neither can submit to such reflections; both must be vindicated. It will not do for us to drift along, trusting to the fullness of time to vindicate us. Refutation when full and comple, often fails to evertake the slander. To meet the situation, and elleres the accusation, is the duty of the hour.

HOW CAN THIS RE DONE ?

There are creditors of the State with preferred and unpreferred debts, some who get interest, some who get none. The preferred creditors | by virtue of their fax receivable coupons hold in round numbers \$20,000,000 of principal debt. A class equally meritorious, with no seearity, bold \$10,000,000 of principal debt and more than \$4,000,000 overdue interest. We owe to the children of the State, represented through the Literary Fund, of principal, something over \$1,000,000. We leave out cl' view the Binking Fund, the settlement with West

Virginia, "to be hereafter made," the large arrearage to the school fund, and unpaid ap. propriations. For the present, ignoring the past, we have, unless some change be effected, interest to pro-vide for, year by year, on \$31,000,000, at 6 per cent. Under the provisions of the "Funding Bill," the holders of \$20,000,000 of this debt pay themselves, or rather they collect their

own interest; with an annual revenue of some

\$2,500,000, nothing is left for the craditor who has no such self executing contract. The expense of the government, when economically rue, and the schools, absorb the balance of revenue left after the coupons are taken up, and we are anoually in arrear some \$700. 000. Various plans and schemes have been schemes of taxation have been sought for and spoken of, new methods of taxation have been resorted to, but all have proved abortive. There

AN INCREASE OF TAXES.

The increase necessary is at least 25 cents on the hundred dollars of property. So say our best informed men. Against this increase-any increes;-the mass of our people stand solemnly and repeatedly pledged. The consurvative party, by its last deliverance, in the shape of the platform adopted in the gubernatorial con- and is held to know that no part of the fines vention in August, 1877, stands committed against it. The present Legislature, with almost unanimity, have declared against it; the Barbour bill | vetoed by the Governor | pronounced against it. The Booock Fowler bill as found in the session acts of 1877-'78, page 230,

deplaces against it in these emphatic words : "Whereas this General Assembly has expressid the belief that the present rate of taxa tion is as high as can be borne without destroy ing or at least greatly impairing the industrial

interests and recuperative power of the State.' This is the preamble, but on its appunciations are based its enactments. Here, then, two departments of the government, the Legislature in passing, and the Governor in approving, are committed against an increase. In fact, no rospectable number of voters at any time have tavored an increase, and no candidate for office. so far as known, whatever may have been his real sentiments, has onpenly advocated an increase of taxes. The most advanced position has been with an 'if necessary," while for years it has been notorious that the revenue was falling short yearly, some six or eight hundred thousand dollars. Under these oironmstances, in view of the facts, the only remedy is

ADJUSTMENT. Can it be done, and how? Is adjustment practicable, and consistent with the houer of the

State? We answer yes, and with no little diffidence submit our plan. Its success depends upon unity of action, for without it there is no We stop for a moment to call attention to the

fact that we have been divided and distracted in council. The discussions of the question have been bitter in the extreme, whilst the difference on last analysis has been seeming, rather than real-the standpoint making the chief difference.

The so-called debt payer, denounces the aduster as a repudiator; this naturally provokes a harsh reply; the courts come in for a share of censure, in the discussion of their decisions on the vexed question, and in the meanwhile every interest languishes, the treasury is empty, credit gone, and there seems to be no leader for the people, whilst the creditor in sullen silence views the question of adjustment, and our dissansions.

THE PLAN.

Refund the principle of the debt, viz: \$31. 000,000. Issue bonds to run fifty years, with tax receivable coupons, when and as desired, the bonds to be exempt from taxation, and to bear interest at 3.65 per cent. or one cent per day on the \$100. But the law providing for this refunding to take effect and be operative only after the people at a general election shall have approved or sanctioned it, or provide for it, by constitutional provision. The sanction of the people to the settlement is the cardinal feature of the plan.

The "sinking fund" and all arrears to be left to the future for settlement. In an article like this it is almost impossible to go into elaborate details, but we present some of the

ADVANTAGES OF THE PLAN. 1st. All the creditors for the future are put on an equal footing; creditors who have received little or no interest (i e. Peeler bonaholders)

will receive interest along with the present coupon bondholder. 2d. The rate of interest will be more than 7 per cent, on the present market value of the conpon bond and more than 10 per cent on that of the Peeler bond, and is about the average rate on public debte.

means of whose detected frauds he now occupies democratic mass meeting at Winchester to day. vote of the people, by their approval, at occe pons I am not unmindful of the unwisdom o Ford and Mordecai Purcell; which, after retiring, 3d. The sanction given these bonds, by the

wide spread through the State, and that becomes intensified in each canvass, and that oceupies more than half of the time of each session of the Legislature; all which have most moterially affected the market value of the present bonds. With this new bond there need be no activity, the people give it, and they close

the discussion 4th. The rate of interest is within the means of the State, and is almost as much as the coupon bondholder now receives, when you con sider that he sells his coupon in the market to the tax payer through the agency of the broker, and as taxes are chiefly payable 1st of Decem ber, the January and July coupons are not sold before November, and there is thus, an average delay of seven months in each year in realizing the interest; whilst the pecler boudholders get

5th. The scentity is the same as is now held by the coupon bendholder, and in case of default the coupons can be sold, as new.

6th. Few of the present holders of the bonds were the crigical bolders; the bonds do not as s general rule, stand them over one-half their face value, and they can well afford to make the exchange.

7th. The settlement is equitable and itst in itself. In view of the division of the State, its terrible lesses, the war interest, the compounding, or rather the making of interest principal this offer is one none seed be ashamed to make, whilst policy, the controlling reason, at least with the creditor, will prompt its acceptance, when he is assured it is to be and will be a finality, and such it will be.

But it is urged that the recent decisions of the Court of Appeals so strengthens the claim of the coupon bondholder that he is safe and his interest assured, and no offer we may make will be accepted. We reply:

1. Let us make the offer accompanied by un questionable assurances of our ability and will inguess to comply, and then at least we will have the consolation and advantage of having made an honest effort, and a fair proposal.

2. The question in the opinion of some of the best legal minds of the country is not regarded as finally sattled. We propose briefly to discus this question:

The Constitution dedicates to the public free 1st. The annual interest on the literary fund

21. The capitation tax provided by it. 31. An annual tax of not less than ten cents nor more than fifty cents on the one Enudred

dollars property of the Strie. The Literary Fund, created as early as 1810. is composed by the Constitution of the present Literary Fund, the proceeds of public lands,

donated by Congrets all property accruing to the State by the forfeitures, and all fines collected for offeness against the State, The celebrated case of Clarke exparte, deoided by the March term, 1873, it is claimed settles the cese and authorizes fines, and all taxes to be paid in coupons. As you iccrease or diminish their use, you effeat their value; to | Var State expanses, speak more socurately, the more taxes and kind of taxes and debts to the State, they can be used to pay, the greater will be the demand for them, and the greater their toarket value, and a converse. The opinion of the court proceeds on the familiar pricciple, that where equities are equal, the oldest right must prevail, and men manst be just before generous; that the sobools are quasi elemosynary institutions, and not to be founded or sustained by a debter at

the expense of his creditor. It is elaimed that the debt is older than the Constitution, and it is only recognized by it as existing, and is not created by it, that the school system is created by it; and that honce the debt being oldest and an obligation, revenue crising, so matter how, must first be ap-

Fortunately this very constitutional prevision than our debt. The Legislature, by a law pass ed February 2, 1810, enacted that all eschea's, confiscations, fines, panalties and forfeitures.

shall be appropriated to the enoughagement of learning, and the suditor was directed to open an account to be designated the Interary Fund. Session acts 1809 10, page 15;

Code 1873 page 695, n. When the oreditor was investing in bonds, this law stood on the statute book, and he knew could go to his debt; he loaned his money, knowing he was to got no part of the tines, that they were dedicated, so long as the law stood, to education, and this law became a part of his contract, so to speak. All that the Constitution did, was to so adhere to this policy, that it put it beyond legislative repeal. So the ground upon which the decision rests proves uosubstantial, the priority is with the schools, not with the oreditor, or the debter seeking to pay fines in coupons. The doctrine of priority would

reverse the case. The same is true as to the capitation tax. The Constitution of 1851, sec. 24, Arr. IV., dedicates one meisty of a capitation tax equal to the tax assessed on land of the value of \$200, to the purposes of education in primary and free schools.' The first Lag-islature under this constitution dedicated the other motety to the same purposes, and so the law stood up to the present constituion.

Much of the debt was contracted after this was the law, and creditors investing in our bonds knew they were to get no part of the capitation tex; and again, their right is not oldes; so the sahools and not the creditor should get this revenue.

This article is growing too long; we burry to notice the school tax on property. The language of the Constitution requires this tax to be levied, no matter if any other be levied or not. When once the Ligislature exercises its power and makes this levy, its power is exhausted and it can't levy again; its powers are gone for the year, and if this fund be misapplied, there is no right to make a now levy .-But it is said the Supreme Court of the United States will reverse any decision our courts may make, as by a long line of decisions it has held that contracts, like the funding bill, easnot be repealed.

Just this case they have not passed on-I mean that this court has not held that when a constitution dedicates a fund eo nomine to a certain purpose (to schools), that a Legislature, with powers derived from and under that constitution, can by contract based on any consideration barter it away - give it to any creditor. For one, I do not fear their decision. Our constitution makes this provision for schools: a Legislature action under the powers conferred by it passed the "lunding bill," Suppose there was a purpose to destroy the schools, under the constitutionally exacted funding bill you could do it by giving the creditors what was mount by the framers of the constitution for the schools. As a part of the political history of the times we know we had the terms of providing for schools -s general system of schools by a constitution-imposed on us. We came back (?) into the Union on these terms. I do not beleve this court will by their decision sanction the destruction of the public schools. Our Legislature, the judge of what taxes the people can bear, and they, acting for the people as sole judges, have said "no increase," and no increase means their early death unless we adjust. I have indulged in this line of argument not to an adjustment, and that really the creditor is not beyond reach, if he will not meet us in fair sattlement.

I have been induced to submit this plan in an earnest hope that I may in some way help to arrest public attention and aid in bringing our own people to an agreement that we may go "united" to the creditor and with a single proposition-one we would never make but to scenre quiet and peace at home and have our debt honorably settled even in the eyes of our barshest jadges,

In proposing a bond with tax receivable cou

gives them a fixed market value, puts an end to this feature in the "funding bills." For none the discussion of the debt question, that now is can condomn it more than I, as an original proposition. That is was unfortugate legislation few will deny. That one Legislature, agents and servants of the people, should pledge beyord recall and control the revenues of the State for a generation, no matter what may be her wents and occessities, and annul the power of future Legislatures choson to the same way and by the same people, is a fearful exercise of

power, to say the least. If I knew how to repeal this now famous bill, would do it cheerfully, effectually, swiftly; but in the line of repeal our pathway is environed with difficulties.

This plan propeses that the people, the source of power, shall directly sanction and approve this pledge of the revenues of the State; pay, shall offer it through their Legislature. As a law made without their sanction, or as an original proposition, it would never receive my support; as one of the people, to scenie quiet, to settle this vexed question, to remove it from the hustings, from the courts, from the legisla-

tive hal's, I will earnestly support it.
The wise lawmaker must reduce this plan to shape; that it will result in an adjustment bonorable and satisfactory I do hope. What we want is an honest, earnest effort ; if we fail we have deno our duty and the sin will not be at our door. We shall have offered to do equity and insure justice, and even at the expense of conviotion shall have offered and given security distateful to us that we might obtain the desired settlement. Having done this none will dare charge us with repudiation. We can close up our ranks and march on in the broad highway of progress. May heaven speed the day!

Your obedieut servant, JAMES H. WILLIAMS. la s later e manusication to the Winchester News he goes more fully into the details of his sobeme. We give his communication in full as

THE STATE DEBT.

[From the Wicchester News, Feb. 14, 1879] MR. EDITOR: Why can't we settle the State debt now? The moment is opportune, and can we hope for better terme? If the oreditor will adjust at 3 per cent. for ten years, 4 per cent. for twenty years, and 5 per cent for ten years let us close at ores. What better can we ask or hope to get? The principal debt proper, es put by the Beetek Fowler bill, is \$30,799,071 Add one half interest per propo-

eal as principal for new boads 3,000,000

New 2.34, say \$34,000,000. Can we pay 3 per cent, on this debt? We redeem coupons new to the extent of \$1,200,000, being 6 per per ceat, on \$20,000,000, the funded debt with the tax receivable coupons.

Let us see what we can do and what we need

Interest on \$24 000 000 at 3 per Dant. **\$1,020,000** For sobools. 500,000 \$2,420,000

\$2,690,000

\$270,000 This surplus is more than 20 per eent, on the ar on real estate, so that we have a margin for

livel tect's revesue per statement

of the Auditor was

the talked of reduction on the assessment of real catate of 20 per cont. Now is our time. Let necettle this matter

and go about our business. Yours, respectfully. J. H. W. From this it will appear that Goo. Williams

not more than one mouth before the passage of the McCulloch bill, very emphatically commit- Brinds, Mrs Julia ted himself to a scheme not so liberal to the tax payer as the McCulloch bill, which assumed Hathaway, Mrs Martha Winsor, Mrs Mary Williams, for the purpose of his scheme, assumes it to be in round numbers \$34,000,000. the rate of interest in both cases being the same. The next day after the above communication The market to-day is steady and firm There is was printed, on the 15th of February, 1879, Gon. Williams appears as an officer in a meet. ing of the readjusters of Prederick county, held at Winehester, looking to the readjustment of the debt on a basis consistent with Gan. W.'s scheme published the day before. We give

the proceedings in full. PROCEEDINGS OF A MEETING OF THE READ usters of Frederick county, held in the Court

house on Saturday, February 15, 1879.

The meeting was called to order, and on motion of P. B. Williams, John F. Wall was elected chairman, and James H. Williams, Secre-

The chairman briefly explained the object of the meeting, and on motion the following com-mittee was appointed to report business for the meeting, viz: F. S. Baker, G. A. Grove, A 16941091. Corn-Southern steady; Westers B Magruder, H. P. Richards and P. B. Wil-dull; Southern white 55; do yellow 66: West

The committee after a brief retirement, reported the following resolutions:

Whereas, we stand as members of the conserrative party committed against an increase of the rate of aggregate of taxation, and having al ways been willing to devote to the payment of interest on the public debt of the State, the entire balance of reverues of the State after viding for the support of the government of the same on the most economical basis, and the support of the public schools as now provided for by the constitutions; and believing that the said public debt can now be adjusted on a basis that will bring the entire expenses of the State within its present revenue, doing justice to the creditor

and not oppressing the people; therefore be it Resolved, 1st, That the chairman of this meet ing do appoint tour delegates from each Magis terial district of the courty, and one from each ward of the city of Winchester, to attend the convention to be held in Richmond on the 25th of Febrauary, 1879, called for the purpose of securing a readjustment of said deb!, and that the said delegates be requested to support any plan that will secure an adjustment on the basis aforsaid.

2. That our delegates in the General Assembly be requested to advocate and support the assage of a law effecting an adjustment on said

The foregoing resolutions were unanimously adopted, and thereupon the chair appointed the following delegates:

G. A. Grove, M. R. Kaufman,

Eack Creek—A. J. McIlwes, Jas. A. Russell, H. P. Richard, Jos. Tevale.

Gainsboro', Joshus F. Hudson, Jonathan Jackson, Isaac Wiggington, Alfred Garrett.

Stonewall-E. S. Baker, H. C. Laughlin, Jno.

F. Jackson, E. O. Jollffe.

City of Winchester-C. W. Holiis, A. B. Ma

gruder, issac Krebs, James H. Williams.
On motion, John F. Wall, T. T. Fauntlerey
and George W. Ward were added to the list of delegates.

On motion, the Richmond Whig and the Winchester papers were requested to publish these proceedings. There being no further business, on motion,

the meeting adjourned. JSC. F. WALL JAS P. WILLIAMS Hecretary, The legislature in the McCulloob bill virtually

adopted General William's rebems, and yet we find Gen. Williams, on the 26 h of June, 1880, HUNTON, aged 17 years, daughter of John B. participating in acd addressing a meeting of readjusters hell at Witchester for the purpose provoke a contest, but to show we can secure of sending delegates to the 7th of July convention, he being one of the delegates. The following are the proceedings :

READJESTERS' MEETING.—At a meeting of the readjusters of the country of Frederick, and city of Winchester, held at the Court House Hall on Saturday, June 26th, 1890.
On motion, Hon. John F. Wall was called to the chair and James B. Burgess was chosen

Secretary.
On motion of John R. Carson, the chair appointed the following committee so selec: suit-

reported the following names and resolutions to the convention, which report was unanimently

adopted:
The readjusters of Frederick county, Ve., in convention assembled declare that speady readjustment of the debt of the State of Virginia on terms just to the creditor, and without distinction or discrimination, and fair to the tax payer, is in their judgment the paramount issue; and wa further declare that the conservative party of the State with full control of every department has not only failed to make such settlement, but has increased the liabilities of the State by millions of dollars, and have proven to both debter and

creditor that they as a party are until longer to control the affeirs of the State. Control the allers of the State.

That as a party we are constrained to condemn
the injudicious use of the veto power which has thwarted our efforts as a party to secure a fair just and equitable adjustment of the public debt of the State, and made necessary continuance of

our organization as a party indispensable to the best interest of our people and the State.

That we heartly endorse the call of a convention of the readjusters of the State, to meet in Richmond on the 7th of July, and in furtherance we hereby appoint as delegates and alternates

the following:
Winehester—General J. H. Williams, H. W.
Clowe, sr., John H. Dean.
Alternates—W. W. Faulkner, S. S. House,
John M. Lupton.

Frederick County-Colonel Harry O. Laughin, A. J. McIlwee, Joshua F. Hudson, Captain a. P. Grove, Hon. P. B. Williams.

P. Grove, Hon. P. B. Williams,
Alternates—T. T. Fauntleroy, jr., J. R. Carson, J. B. Eurgess, Josiah Rinker, Wm. T. Gilbert, Capt. A. M. Pierce.
Delegates at Large—Colonel Edwin S. Baker. Hon. Geo. Ward, to express to the said convention and the State our convictions and views on this subject of such vital importance to the best interests of the State.

best interests of the State.

Moved and carried that the proceedings of this convention be furnished the Richmond Whig, The Virginian, and city papers to:

Gen James H. Williams, then being carred. briefly addressed the convention in his usual fallcitous style.

On motion the convention adjournal. J. B. BURGESS, JNJ. F. WALL Secretary. So much for General Williams' record on the

public debt! More than one hundred and twenty are thousand bottles of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup have been sold by a single firm in Baltimore Mesers, Wm. H. Brown & Bro.

Coughs-"Brown's Bronchial Troches" his used with advantage to alleviate Coughs, Serations, Hoanseness and Bronchial Affections, For thirty years these Troches hav, been in use, with annually increasing favor. They are not new and untried, but, having beau tested by wide and constant use for nearly an on-

tire generation, they have attained well merited rank among the few staple remedies of the sga THE THROAT.—"Brown's Bronchia! Troches act directly on the organs of the voice. They have an extrordinary effect in all disorders of the Throat and Larynx, restoring a healthy tone when relaxed, either from cold or over exerting of the voice, and produce a clear and distinct

enunciation. Speakers and singers find the Troches useful.

A COUGH, COLD, CATARRH OR SORE THROAT requires immediate attention, as neglect of tentimes results in some incurable Lung Disease. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" will almost invariably give relief. Imitations are offered for sale, many of which are injurious. The genuine "Brown's Bronchia! Troches" are said

LIST OF LETTERS. The following is a list of the letters ramanant in the Postoffice in this city Sept. 15.
Persons calling for letters will say they are a

vertised and give the date of the list.

If not called for within thirty days, they will be sent to the dead letter office, in Washington. Anderson, Samuel Holmes, H C King, Miss Mary Pettiford, Miss A Abbott, Geo Taylor, Mrs

Brinds, Mrs Julia
Dement, Miss Mary K
Wilson, Mrs Annis S
Whiter, Miss Killen
Williams, Miss Virginia LEWIS MCKENZIE, P. M. 1t

COMMERCIAL.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, September 18, 1880. no change to note in Flour. The receipts of Wheat amounted to ::300 bushels, and sales were made at 96, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105 and 166fer Fultz, and 107, 109 and 110 for Lancaster, as to quality. But 200 bushels of Corn were offered, which sold at 55 and 57, as to quality, for white. No Rye or Oats reported. Country produce continues in active demand.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 18 -- Virginia 6s old -- ; do deferred 71; do consolidated 582; do 2d series 21; past due coupons 902; new 10.40s 41; do como 9:4 bid tc-day. Cotton firm; middling 11; Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat—Southers steady; Western lower and dull; Southern red 100a105; do amber 108.115; No 1 Maryland 1114 a112; No 2 Western winter red spot and Sept 1084a1065; Oct 1068a1075 Nov 1084a1085; Dec ern mixed spot and Sept 51145114; Oct 524511; Nov 5324532. Oats firm and quiet, with sales of Western white at 4243. Rye quiet at 95. Hay unchanged. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar quiet; A soft 101. Whiskey quiet at \$1 17.

NEW YORK, Sept'r. 18 -Stocks weak, Money 243. Flour firm

Wheat dull. Corn quiet. COAL REPORT.-The following is a report of the receipts and shipments of coal during the

week ending to-day: RECEIPTS. Amer. Coal Co., J. H. Parrott, jr., Agt ... 3,116 J. P. Agnew & Co..... 1,725 SHIPMENTS. American Coal Co..... J. P. Agnew & Co..... Total

MARINE INTELLIGENCE PORT OF ALEXANDRIA, SEPTEMBER 15 Sun rises 6 45 | Sun sets 6 68

ARRIVET. Etr Mystie, lower Pot'e, to Pot'e Ferry Co. Schr & H Congdon, Boston, to American Cost Company.
Schr Morning Light, Winton, N O, to Persy.

Smoot & Co. OLEARED. Stmp Williamsport, Providence, by Ameri-

can Coal Cc.
Str Jane Moseley, Norfolk, by F A Reed.
Str J W Thompson, lower Pot'c, by F A Reed. Schr Murray Vandiver, Baltimore, by W A Moore.

Schr H A Ames, hence, at Providence loth. Schrs Geo Aery, G Van Dusen and A a Shaw, from Georgotown, at New York 17th.

CANAL COMMERCE.

Arrived-Boats J J Swiff and W Gregory, to American Coal Co.
Departed-Boats J J Swift and W Grosors.

Hunton, of Buckland, Va. Sept. 16th, at half past aix o'clock, or membranous croup, NAOMI BELL, infant daughter of Charles and Emma J. Goodrich, aged 9 months. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral : unday afternoon, at 3 c'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 38 north Fairl's st.

WASHINGTON & OHIO RAILROAD. The LOUDOUN FAIR will be beid at f.ces burg SEPTEMBER 21, 22 and 23, 1380. On the 221 and 23d the Washington & Ohio Railroad Co. will run SPECIAL TRAINS, leaving Alexandria at 7 20 a. m. and returning

sble delegates for the Richmond convention to be held July 7th, viz: John B. Carson, Gen. be held July 7th, viz: John B. Carson, Gen. Jas. H. Williams, Ospt. John Glaizs, John T. fair, for sale at reduced rates.

Jas. H. Williams, Capt. John Glaizs, John T. sepi8-8t B. H. HAVENER, Gen. Supt.